REGISTERED No. 75—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,639.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. BELLWOOD, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873.	Leave Pondicherry	August 1873.
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cochin for Narrakal	13	,, Coconada	23
,, Alleppy	13	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Columbo	16	,, Pondicherry	28
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Nagapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbourhood can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BERBERA, KOWEIT and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HYDE-DYMOCK, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

	August 1873.		Sept. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Koweit	3
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Mahomerah	24	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	25	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Mahomerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service to England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 801 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

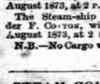
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 T ns, 120 H.P., Commander G. BAYNE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. CROWE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£25	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	25	16	5½
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles train			
de plein feu			
Genoa	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

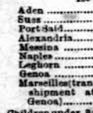
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimation of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period at which may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 8th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,546 Tons, and 320 H.P.), Captain W. FENTIMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,927 tons and 275 H.P.), Captain C. E. DAVIES, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12,

An Invoice of assorted scent bottles, pomade, scented fancy cakes of soap, cossque, spare whip lashings, soda water bottles, water-proof coats, leggings, pictures in black, gilt and maple frame, plated tea set, tea caddy box.

Also, Blackwood Furniture, such as blackwood writing, dressing and sandal tables, arm chairs, camp cots, iron bedsteads, iron boiler, &c.

By Order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

A few Unservicesble Waterproof Coats.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Parell Village and Matharpakady Road, by order of the Mortgagee and the consent and risk of the Mortgagor Anne Linnell in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to him.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY will submit to Public Auction, the property at Parell Village described as Lot No. 1 on the premises, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of August instant, and the Matharpakady property described as Lot No. 2 also, on the premises, at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August instant.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Hilly Tocca land or ground situate at Parell village in the Island of Bombay, within the limits of the Registration Sub-District of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement (13,3 5) square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the property now or late of Vitaldas Vizbhookandas, on the west by the property now or late of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the north partly by property now or late of Keroba Dadajee and partly by property now or late of Jooma Dadoo Malu, and on the south partly by the Govan or passage, partly by the said property now or late of the said Vithaldas Vizbhookandas and partly by the said property now or late of the said Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 177 of Tocca and was formerly in the occupation of Bhanjee Nandu and now in the occupation of Mrs. Pennell.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pazandaree ground of the Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodewjee, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (168 4-9) square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahim being on the west side of Matharpakady Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of Mrs. Pennell, and bounded on the east by Matharpakady Road, on the west by the house of Diego Misquitta, on the north by the house of Manuel Rodrigues, and on the south by the house of Mrs. Pennell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of the above properties, apply to the Undersigned.—Dated this 1st day of August 1873.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1873.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Gilmen's Stores*, under-Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and iBooks on applicat.on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or account panied by 60 days' draft.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Cata'ogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
108 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1	10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1	0 to £20
,, Suites	£10	10 to £50
,, Chains Per Oun	,, £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £1'0
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the Ground by 10 o'clock punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FORTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 21 st FIFTEEN LACLOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6 0, being the FORTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the SEVENTEENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st August 1873.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

BOTTLED, Capsuled, and Labelled, under Practical European Supervision, at the Company's Wines Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Cases of 1 doz...	9 8	10 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest recording of all purely amusing literature ; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in character than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—" For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written tale, and much useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrie or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Renwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
60 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £909 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck, are fast, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR VESSELS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

CODOLA EXHIBITION, 1872.

MESSRS. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaint, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC CONFECTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, that the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under various names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtaine l by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a GODOWN, under the House No. 16 in Apollo Street.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st July 1873.

WANTED.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly ; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

WANTED, SECOND CLASS PASSAGE to ENGLAND, in a SAILING VESSEL or CANAL STEAMER, for THREE or FOUR RESPECTABLE EUROPEANS. —For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Bombay Pilot Service, (2) TWO PROBATIONERS. Salary Rs. 80 per Mensem. Applicants must possess Board of Trade Certificates of Competency not lower than that of First Mate.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, to be produced to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of their Company having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the above-mentioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice, the Stones being found lying loose on the surface of the ground-floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 1st, SATURDAY the 8th and 9th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND STORES ; ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE LATELY IN USE ; SECOND-HAND LEVELS AND THEODOLITES, &c., &c.

The SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above Company will be SOLD by AUCTION, in MADRAS, on the Company's Premises, 26 Pooonamallee Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1873, and following days.

Among the new articles will be found Boring, Planing, and Cheff-cutting Machines, a Lathe for Metal, a Paint Grinding Mill, a 10-ton Hydraulic Crane, a 5-ton Derrick Crane, 40 tons of Telegraph Wire 5-16 inch in diameter, and 10 tons of do. 7-32 inch in diameter, Files, Screws, Saws, Planes, and Tools in great variety, and other articles too numerous to describe.

The Levels and Theodolites and other Instruments are by eminent makers.

The Office Furniture comprises Library and ordinary Tables, Desks, Almirahs, Book Cases, Cash Chest by Chubbs and Sons, &c., &c.

The bulk of this property will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, but the Machinery, the Cranes, the Telegraph Wire, and some other articles will be put up at half the English Invoice cost.

Catalogues will be issued, and the articles will be ready for inspection, on MONDAY, the 1st of September 1873.

For Catalogues or information apply to the Manager, Kurnool, Deccan.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a demand made by certain Shareholders present at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant that a Poll should be taken upon each of the following Resolutions, passed by a show of hands at the said meeting, viz. :—

1. "That the following Resolution, which was passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders of the Colaba Company, Limited, be confirmed :—Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be registered under the same name but with a more extended field of business, it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.' "

2. "That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866."

3. "That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property."

4. "That the cost of the Mill to be erected on the Company's land be limited to the spare funds only now in the hands of the Company."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd of August, between the hours of 1 and 5 P.M., when Shareholders are requested to attend and record their votes for or against the proposition.

NOTICE is further given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING will take place at 3 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th August, at the said Office, when the result of the POLL will be declared.

—Dated this Twenty-ninth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

(Next to Sassoon's Buildings),

FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL—BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURE for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement Cue tops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to 1 inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c. ; also for Glasses. All kind of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet ; 72 inch by 43 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are firm but unchanged. The amount of cargo shipping is very small, and rates are only maintained by the scarcity of both steam and sail.

London	Cotton, Cargo, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China — Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining for Dhurumsey and other Spinning shares. Land shares quiet.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done in foreign goods has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland mail, been next to nothing, and prices in the absence of sales are nominal. About 550 packages have, however, changed hands in local manufactured goods, consisting chiefly of T. Cloths, Long Cloths, and Domestics at 9 3/16 as. per lb., but besides this transaction we have no important sales to report.

COTTON.

We have no quotable change to report in prices, which continue to rule in favour of sellers. The business done yesterday is extremely small, the only purchase reported to have taken place on European account is about 25 candies Bhownugger at Rs. 197 per candy.

YARNS.

In Yarns about 30 bales of Medio No. 60's have changed hands at 18 7/8 *as.* per lb.

METALS.

Metals remain in the same position, and no sales have come to our notice.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 26th July 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	68,780 9 9
Merchandize	86,338 6 6
Electric Telegraph	495 15 6
Municipal Trains, &c	625 0 0
Total Rs.	1,56,238 15 9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,226½ miles — Total Rs.	1,55,271 9 9
Increase Rs.	967 6 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Lady (s)	Barclay	Calcutta, July 13.
	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Coboara	Trieste, &c.
	Sunda (s)	Fraser	Southampton.

The ship Tivoli, Greig, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Cotsco, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Ismail, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—1ST AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Celia, s, 1 case tobbacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo, s, 5 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 6 cases papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 150 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Sir Charles Napier 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, R L King and Co.
Dido, s, 44 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 36 bales cotton, Nappoo Nemee; 41 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha; 70 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 180 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassumjee; 125 bales cotton, Bhimsey Jakha; 40 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 65 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 86 bales cotton, Gubbooram Ramdass.
Orissa, s, 200 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 760 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 375 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 32 bales cotton, Samjee Narroojee; 80 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Orissa, s, 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido, s, 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 23 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay, s, 92 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo; 1 case Cambay stones, Vundravan Jumnadass.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st Aug., 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 78, rainfall 10 cents.
CANNANORE, 1st Aug., 5-3 P.M.—Weather squally, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94, rainfall 31 cents.
MANGALORE, 1st Aug., 9-15 A.M.—We ther cloudy, wind north-west by west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·84, rainfall 52 cents.
TUTICORIN, 1st Aug., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 93, barometer 29·74.
VINGORLA, 1st Aug., 6 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, moderate, thermometer 84, rainfall 47 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Osborn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
VanHeythuysen, Major Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 1.

Trotter, Captain, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Chalmers, Lieutenant, Bengal Commissariat Department, on furlough, to Europe.
Powell, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to join, to Calcutta.
Paterson, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Naples.
O'Leary, Sub Conductor, Bengal Army, to join, to Allahabad.
Pace, Sergeant, Bengal Public Works Department, on sick leave, to England.
Trotter, Captain, Bengal 11th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 31st July, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave:—
11th Regt N I—Lieut Col Thatcher, for 30 days, from the 2nd August 1873.
28th Regt N I—Col Moyle, for 10 days, from the 5th August 1873.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 29.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—
Mr J Grose, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, from or after 19th August next.
The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr Henry Edward Stokes to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr Grose on leave or until further orders.
Mr Harry St Aubyn Goodrich to act as Sub Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr Stokes on other duty or until further orders.
Mr Boyd Horsburgh, to be Sub Collr and Joint Mag of the Kistna District p. c. to act as Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr Best on leave or until further orders, with effect from 1st August 1873.
Mr George Arthur Baker to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore during the absence of Mr Gordon on leave or until further orders, with effect from 1st August 1873.
Mr H E Stokes Acting Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue resumed charge of the Office from Mr. H St. A Goodrich on the forenoon of the 17th inst.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to vest Mr F T Bagshaw, Acting 2nd Asst Supt Revenue Survey in charge of the Survey of the boundary line between Nellore and Cuddapah Districts with the powers conferred in Sections 4, 5, and 6 and the latter part of Section 9 of Act XXVIII of 1860.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants the undermentioned Police Officers are declared to have passed, prescribed Law Test:—
Captain C C Morris, Asst Supt of Police.
Lt J E Proteous, Asst Supt of Police.
Captain George Edward Henry Beauchamp to be Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore in succession to Capt Neil, deceased, with effect with 18th June 1873.
Capt W S McLeod, Supt of the Central Jail at Vellore, resumed charge of the Office from Mr. J C Knox on the forenoon of the 18th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd Charles Henry Deane, M.A., attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 22nd inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Staff Corps.
Maj James Veale Morris having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt Col from the 26th July 1873.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—
Col G G H Coote of the S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 28th Regt N I on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Major R F Oakes, of the Royal (Madras) Engrs, District Engineer, Tanjore, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.
Col F M Haultain, of the S C, Comdt 19th Regt N I, Col J H M Babington, of the S C, Comdt 28th Regt N I, and Cap T K Guthrie of the S C, Proby Supt of Police—on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Capt A S Grove, of the S C, Adjt 15th Regt N I is permitted to avail himself both in Europe and in India of the furlough to Europe granted to him in G O G No 52 dated 28th Feb 1872.
Vety Surg J H Cullimore, 1st class, is allowed an extension for three months on medical certificate of the furlough to Sea and Australia granted to him in G O G No 273 dated 14th Nov 1871.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DONVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.
To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.
Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—July 26th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major William Osborne Barnard, 99th Regiment, of a daughter.
MIDDLECOAT—July 26th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Captain Francis Middlecoat, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

FOR months past the officers of the Indian Staff Corps were expecting the publication of new rules regarding this branch of the army. In some quarters it was thought that a reorganization of the military service would have preceded the framing of a new code of regulations affecting entry into the Staff Corps and the qualifications required for obtaining the higher description of staff appointments. But the powers that be have ruled it otherwise, and the huge Staff Corps muddle continues as it is, unaltered, save in the system appertaining to examinations for appointments and partially as regards promotions. But we believe its days are few, and that ere long a great change will occur. The *Gazette of India*, so far back as May 17, "notified for general information" the new rules; but even if we incur the charge of being rather hard upon the writer who drew up these regulations, we cannot refrain from observing that, had the preamble run, "the Governor-General in Council is "pleased to notify for general bewilderment," &c, &c., that it would have been a more appropriate introduction. We have seldom read a worse or more unintelligible "General "Order." It starts with all the round, bold language of determination, and alleges an intention to deal with officers of the Indian army in a similar manner to that in which officers of the "British service" are dealt with. We at once object to the distinction thus attempted to be made between officers who are borne upon the rolls of the Indian establishment and officers of regiments raised in England. By Act of Parliament, by the Sign Manual of the Queen, and by despatches and orders, every officer who holds a Royal commission is a British officer, and the army of India, be it as dark as ebony, is commanded by English gentlemen, who are British officers, and who hold Queen's commissions. Therefore it was unnecessary to almost proclaim that the great protecting force of Hindostan did not come under the denomination of the British service. This is not the fault of Government, but a mere clerical and ignorant error of the person who drew up the order: still it is right to point out such carelessness, and to express a hope that greater accuracy may be observed in future.

The main features of the recent order, or what it pretends to say, may be described as follows:—That no officer of less rank than a Lieutenant can aspire to enter the best paid military service in the world—the Staff Corps. As, however, the rank of Ensign has been abolished and that of Sub-Lieutenant substituted in its place, this order, it will be seen, only prohibits the latter class of officers. In future officers who have not passed the garrison instruction examination are ineligible to become probationers for the Staff Corps, but present probationers will be only subjected to those regulations which were in force when they were gazetted subject to probation. All Lieutenants now in the Staff Corps will have to pass the new examination before July 1874, or else they will not be allowed to hold either the appointment of Adjutant or Quarter Master of a regiment, and any probationer after the same date must likewise qualify or else be deemed unfit for such appointments. This is a kind of post legislation, and will take Lieutenants of the Staff Corps and candidates by surprise. These gentlemen possibly did not anticipate, when they left their European corps, that they would be required to pass any other examination save a test by that standard which was in existence at the time they elected to join the Staff Corps. With regard to the examination itself, and having reference to appointments for the future for new officers, we have not one word to object. Officers who offer themselves for staff duties under the altered conditions of the army should be masters of their profession and *au fait* in handling Cavalry or Infantry in outpost duty, skirmishing, and in forming advance or rear guards. The day, too, has come when an officer should be quick with his pen and be himself able to frame requisitions and returns, to give an opinion upon an Article of War, and be aware of all pay, pension, and clothing rules. He, too, should be competent to conduct an orderly room or a court-martial, to deal with offences, complaints, and grievances, to keep furlough and guard rosters, and to know to a fraction the cost of equipment and the name and number of each article required by a soldier under recent orders. No officer can in future belong to this "crack" service unless he is acquainted with the foregoing information, and can in addition pass in military law the elements of tactics, fortification (both permanent and field), and military topography, &c., &c., and also be able to satisfy a riding master that he can keep in his saddle and act as a mounted officer. This latter is really a most important matter, for we daily see officers on parade who cannot manage their horses.

There is a good deal more to learn than what we have mentioned, and more than strikes the eye of non-professionals who casually read the despatch. We have no objection to Government making the army a scientific walk of life and insisting upon a high standard of technical learning amongst those who may be appointed in future. Indeed, if we are to keep pace with Prussia and the other armies of Europe we must make military knowledge a distinct and separate study. But while we say this, we deprecate anything approaching an attempt to send old and tried officers back to school, or requiring them late in life to pass novel examinations. We cannot refrain from saying that this "order" looks like an introduction of the thin edge of the wedge which ultimately may be driven home in the direction of gentlemen of superior rank at present holding commissions. Officers of and above the rank of Field Officers are at present only slightly touched by this order. They, however, are debarred from holding certain appointments unless they pass the examination we have mentioned. The excepted positions are Military Secretaryships. Those of Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General and Deputy Quartermaster General, Brigade Majors' appointments and Staff Officer to the Punjab Frontier Field Force. Substantive Lieutenant Colonels, who were promoted previous to the date of this order, are allowed to escape; but all Brevet Lieutenant Colonels will have to pass, if they want to serve upon the general staff of the army, in one of the above-named appointments. All other positions, civil and military, are still left open, and all Staff Corps officers are eligible to fill them without examination. But how long this quiet order of events will continue we do not know. We notice that the appointments of full blown Adjutant-General and Quarter-master General are not included amongst the positions to obtain which an officer must pass. We think it a mistake that the present Assistant Adjutant-General and officers of similar positions should now be required to qualify. They are mostly men of many years' service, and were generally selected for special qualifications and a competent knowledge of their duties. The entire mistake of the new regime is making it in any way apply to present incumbents, and to officers indeed who have grown grey-in a service to which such conditions were not attached at the date of their original entry into the army. As the "order" now stands, after the 1st July 1874 there will be a grand exodus of Military Secretaries and Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals and their deputies, unless they all pass the new test. We at once say this "order" can never be carried out in its original conception and according to the strict letter of its law. Many of the officers whom it will affect have not been upon a parade-ground for years and know nothing whatever about the new drill. They could not manœuvre a regiment, cover a brigade, or handle the "three arms" in the presence of a reviewing officer. What know they about novel military law, musketry instruction, the diseases, defects, and injuries of horses, farriery, and the general interior economy of native regiments and the quantity of other useful military information to which we already have referred? Everything is changed since they performed regimental duty. Military law is much altered, tactics are of a new order, and we have a new invented style of skirmishing. These gentlemen are not to blame: they are useful in the offices where they are. They cannot at present be spared to be sent to drill, and if they could, one year would not suffice to teach them the numerous things and novelties which the new order requires them to pass in if they are to retain their appointments. To pass this examination an officer must serve with a native corps, and practically learn the new system. He may be a clever man but theoretical learning will fail him if he depends upon it, that is if the Board of Examiners do their duty and practically test his knowledge on parade and what it would be at orderly room. We want in the army a civil staff selected from old officers to fill many of the appointments now held by officers who go to and fro from civil to military duties and thus become less expert upon parade than they should be.

The time is fast coming when a great change will be made and the Staff Corps be abolished. It is not the corps which was originally planned by General Norman, for the first scheme drawn up for that great institution has been altered and tinkered up by India Office officials until little of its old features can be recognized. A Staff Corps that is a real Staff Corps we still want: at present all we have is the old army of India under a novel name, with less officers and made more inefficient than before. If we want, for political or other civil posts, men of ripe experience and trained in the best school of discipline—the army—by all means let Government draw on it and take such men and place them upon the civil strength of the departments in which they are required. But let them be "done with the old love, before "they are allowed to be on with the new." It is absurd to allow Pay Examiners, Commissariat Officers, Military Secretaries, and officers in the Public Works Department, and so forth, to grow into Colonels and Generals while sitting at a desk, and then to permit them to return to command regiments and brigades. It is unfair to the country, and hard upon those who have stuck to regimental life, to encourage this kind of jobbing in emoluments. There must be a return to the old regimental system, and European officers must once more lead the native companies of a regiment upon foot. In war the moral effect of an English officer leading his men was ever acknowledged, but now we have but seven combatant officers with a native corps, and all of them are mounted. One or two may be away, another sick, and so the European element available in case of a necessity to take the field becomes very small, indeed almost nominal. A native corps should not have a less complement than twelve or fourteen English officers, and of this number no more than four should be mounted. We hear that it is possible that this number will be allowed, although regiments will be of double strength.

In any new organization care should be taken to introduce young blood into the service. An army of only Field Officers is useless, and we want with corps a few young Lieutenants to do the daily work and to perform those duties which our present Field Officers undertook when they were juniors. Day after day we read of new rules on all kinds of subjects, and we see a kind of patchwork policy going on, which is neither useful, popular, nor economical. A Commission should sit, and a new scheme be framed to embrace every matter that calls for army reform. We should get rid first of all of all the old Colonels, and thus stop the present frightful expense which the country has to meet in maintaining them. To Government we say, Treat these officers liberally, and there will be no howl and no injustice: value their expectations, and buy them out. Even if the country has to pay a large sum, and that amount be even greater than they are worth. Forced retirement is a subject that is unpopular, but it must be looked in the face sternly. The Queen has a perfect right to dispense with the services of any officer whom she no longer requires. The law and equity view of the matter is forgotten by nearly every Indian officer who speaks upon the matter, and who are backed up in this view by the lawyers. By recent rules greater privileges were accorded to the Indian army than formerly, and officers have been led into the hope and belief that if they serve 38 years they can secure £1,127 per year on retirement, consequently no one will leave until he gains this prize. Very few Cadets when they joined the Indian service ever thought of ultimately getting more than £450 per annum, and the majority of officers only looked forward to obtaining £1 per day as pension. As however Government have raised these hopes they must pay to a certain extent for the height to which expectation has risen and been encouraged. Therefore the time has come for a compromise, and with a small amount of generosity the old Colonels might be got rid of without inflicting upon them disgrace, a hardship, or doing any injustice. Each Colonel forced to retire ought to receive down a sum of ready-money, say £1,000, to help him to start house with on arrival at home, and the pension he had earned *plus* say an extra amount of £300 per annum or more under certain circumstances and if deserved. Plenty of gentlemen, we are sure, would accept such an offer and retire with pleasure. It is quite right for Government not to do an injustice to old and worthy officers, but venerable and excellent tax-payers also plead that the same doctrine should guide the executive when dealing with them. The military expenses of this country are far too great a burthen, and we are bound in doing justice to the holders of swords to see that we do not oppress those who contribute the revenue. Much might be done to economise expenditure by a careful revision of civil salaries, but the abuse of military titles and the undue gift of military rank in India during recent years has involved the country in a pay abstract of such enormous proportions that common sense and necessity too loudly calls upon our rulers to put a stop at once to a system which, if persisted in, must lead to national insolvency and political difficulty. No more loyal body exist than Indian officers, and they will readily be the first to see the force of our observations, for all wise men notice by the signs of the times that if we go on at the present rate, taxing the people and raising money on loans to meet heavy military charges, that the very extinction of an old and valued service might occur at no very distant date. Plenty of enemies of the Indian army have advocated its reduction, its conversion into police, and a larger force of Europeans to be maintained out of the saving so effected. To preserve then this army and its many glorious traditions from coming under the scissors of reduction and destruction there must be a cheerful acquiescence in any equitable scheme, which shall help Government to maintain the army on a proper footing, and which also embraces a liberal, but not ruinous, plan for compensating those old officers who might otherwise suffer by a too sudden close of their professional career. We would prefer to see these matters dealt with before the publication of any more Staff Corps rules. We think that it is a great pity that the publication of the "order" under notice regarding future entry into the Staff Corps and the qualifications required for obtaining the higher class of staff appointments was not postponed until the Simla Commission and the Committee which the telegraph a few days ago told us is about to sit in London had reported generally on matters connected with the Indian army. We want one full and exhaustive measure to deal with the entire matter regarding reorganization, retirements, and appointments, and before such is decided upon its details should be published and discussion invited. Any new scheme got up quickly by men who are prejudiced and biassed to certain views will fail. We regret that a Royal Commission was not appointed to hear evidence and record an opinion on all the matters we have referred to prior to any new proposal being carried out.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

PARLIAMENTARY.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 31ST JULY.

Parliament will adjourn on Tuesday next.

The Goodwood Cup was won by Flageolet; Favonius was second, Cremorne third.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST.

There was a discussion last night in the House of Commons on Ministerial responsibility: this subject arose from Mr. Ayrton's repudiation of any responsibility for Board of Works estimates when altered by the Treasury. Mr. Gladstone, however, disagreed with Mr. Ayrton's dictum.

The King of Saxony is alarmingly ill.

The Government bonded warehouses in New York have been destroyed by fire.

MADRID, 31ST JULY.

Don Carlos has entered Biscay. The insurgents in Seville have commenced burning the buildings with petroleum. Contreras has arrived with two frigates before Almeria, and commenced bombarding the town; an attempt to disembark his men was repulsed.

PARIS, 31ST JULY.

The members of the Left have resolved to continue agitation in favour of dissolution of the Assembly.

LONDON, 31ST JULY, AFT.

The London and Liverpool Cotton Markets to-day closed firm. Surats steady.
Fair Dhollera 6d.
The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India		1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		97½.
4½ do.	do.	99.
5½ do.	do.	104.

The sum of £203,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WE learn that no new Judge will be appointed to the vacant seat in the High Court occasioned by the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley on leave.

IN the Madras Provincial Funds Budget for the current year, 12 lakhs are set aside for public works. Civil buildings absorb nearly one-half of this amount.

MR. R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, will represent Madras in the Supreme Legislative Council next season.

SIR WALTER MORGAN, Chief Justice of Madras, has telegraphed that he may be expected back by the middle of August, or just before the High Court vacation begins.

THE *finale* of the DuBois-Berryman quarrel eclipses all its earlier features. Mr. Berryman has written to Mr. DuBois expressing his extreme regret at having instituted proceedings against him, and begging that gentleman to take back his boy to the school!

THOSE of our readers who have friends or correspondents in Canada will be glad to know that the system of Overland money orders has been extended to that colony from India. The charge will be at the tariff rates for England with this important difference, that the commission to be charged for such orders will be at the rate of four instead of two per cent.

A LETTER from the Pubna district to a contemporary states that, though the district is at present quiet and there have been no more illegal assemblies, the ryots still adhere to their determination not to pay any increased rent. There are said to be two hundred prisoners in the Pubna jail waiting for trial in connection with the late disturbances.

IT is reported from the North-West Frontier that Mahomed Hoosain Khan has just reached our territory. He reports that Sirdar Abdool Rahmon Khan's force, with seven Russian officers, has permanently occupied Kurchee Karshi, about a hundred miles south-west of Samarkand, and a hundred and fifty miles south east of Bokhara. They are busy opening out a military road. The Ameer has ordered a force to watch proceedings, under his son, Mahomed Ibrahim Khan.

MR. GEBBIE, inspector of branches of the Madras Bank, has published a letter to the directors on the subject of their report which we noticed on Thursday. He accuses the directors of having made him the scapegoat for their own negligence in not having attended more carefully to the Bank's affairs. He says that the losses at Negapatam were inevitable, and that he had twice tried to dissuade the directors from opening a branch at that place. As to his own work of inspection, he asserts that in no case did he leave untested any source of information which it was reasonable to believe was of a more independent and trustworthy character than those he investigated.

THE official report on the cinchona culture in Java for the first quarter of the present year states that the number of cinchona trees of all ages and sizes growing at the end of that period in the Government plantations amounted to 1,770,317, an increase of 64,775 over the preceding quarter. During the quarter 6,872 plants were supplied to private planters. The bark crop for 1872 amounted to 18,000 kilogrammes, packed in 208 boxes; 408 boxes are in making for the crop of 1873, during the first quarter of which the bark only from trees blown down or pruned on account of sickness have been collected. Experiments are being made to dry bark artificially. It is intended in future to plant, for the most part, only an excellent kind of Bolivian Calisaya, of which there are at present in Java only a few specimens raised from seeds collected by Mr. Ledger.

FROM the following official report on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops on the 24th July, it will be seen that the prospects in Sind are better than they appeared from the Collector's account three weeks previously:—"Deficiency of rain is still complained of in the northern, central, and south-eastern portions of Madras. In Mysore prospects continue bad, and the rains still hold off. In Bombay more rain is generally required. In Sind prospects have slightly improved, and caterpillars have disappeared from the Delta districts. In Bengal the crops, though backward, are improving, but a heavy fall of rain is much needed. In the North-Western Provinces the fall has been ample and sufficient for all crops except rice. In the Punjab, Oudh, Rajpootana, and Central India there has been sufficient rain, and prospects are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces the fall has been rather scanty, and more is wanted for the rice crop. In Hyderabad very little rain has fallen, and more is urgently required."

ON the 16th of July we reprinted an interesting communication on frontier affairs from the *Pioneer's* Pathanpoor correspondent. It appears the statements made in that letter were premature. The *Pioneer* says—"It appears that the curious and rather startling account which he gave us, of the circumstances under which the Yarkand Envoy was despatched on his mission, did not reach India for the first time in our correspondent's letter, although it had never previously been made public. The Government, we understand, got wind of this story some time ago, took pains to ascertain its truth, and came to the conclusion that it was unfounded. The story, it will be remembered, was that Syud Yakoob Khan, the Envoy, was on very bad terms with his uncle the Atalikh Ghazee, had narrowly escaped being beheaded, and had been sent to Constantinople to procure the Sultan's firman, confirming the Atalikh Ghazee in possession of that title, as the price of his—the Envoy's—life. Further that he had no authority to accept a mission from our Government to Yarkand. Moreover, it was represented that in the recent negotiations with Russia, defining the Afghan frontier, the British Government had made the mistake of including the Pamir steppe—really a part of Kashgaria, and paying tribute to the ruler of Yarkand—in the Ameer's territory. We can understand that this sensational story, brought to our correspondent at the frontier with much circumstantial detail, naturally impressed him forcibly. It is only to be regretted, however, assuming the Government to be justified in treating it as a *canard*, that the public mind was not prepared to receive it some time ago by an official explanation."

ACT XXVI. of 1850 (an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns), having been found deficient in certain important provisions, was amended by Bombay Acts II. and IX. of 1862. The remedy, however, proved to be only partial, and a general concurrence of opinion that the working of municipal committees was so frequently unsuccessful as to render fresh legislation absolutely necessary, induced the Government in 1870 to appoint a committee, consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners and eight other selected officers to consider the whole subject. The committee found that the permissive system of Act XXVI. presupposed an advancement and readiness for self-government which had no existence, and that it enabled half the towns in the Presidency to escape reasonable burdens with the result that they were either a burden on the imperial resources in municipal matters, or wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilisation. The committee, therefore, in a draft Act which they framed, provided that the Governor in Council should have power to constitute a municipality in any place he thought proper. They, moreover, divided municipalities into two classes, "city municipalities," in which the chief power would rest with the body of Commissioners, and "town municipalities," in which, owing to inability in the *personnel* of the commission, it might be desirable to vest the chief power in one local Government officer under the direction of the Assistant Collector and the Collector. The draft Act also followed a better principle in distinguishing matters proper to be taken notice of in the Act and those fitter to be left under the control of rules to be made by the local municipalities. All public property was vested in the municipality, and provision made for raising, under sufficient restrictions, funds for the construction of permanent works, the committee being of opinion that it was only by permitting terminable loans, repayable in short periods, that the requirements of our great cities and towns could be adequately provided for: the objects to which municipal funds are applicable were also carefully defined and summarized. The committee also considered very fully a proposal of Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, that provision should be made for primary instruction by imposing a house tax or other impost on the non-agricultural classes, whom he stated to number about 50 per cent. of the population. Mr. Peile had pointed out that only twenty-seven towns in the Presidency had availed themselves of Bombay Act II. of 1872 to assign municipal revenues to education, and that the aggregate of their contributions was only Rs. 13,678, whereas there were 199 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants, who might fairly be required to bear a burden for primary education similar to that imposed on the agricultural population through the one anna cess. The majority of the committee were in favour of making it obligatory on municipalities to contribute two-thirds of the cost of primary education, the proportion being nearly similar to that paid by the Local Funds for schools in rural districts. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has now introduced a Bill into Council, the principal features of which are those of the committee's draft Act of 1870. There are, however, two important modifications—first, the provision that the Government, before constituting a municipal district in the first instance, and subsequently, before at any time imposing any tax, toll, or other impost, shall wait for and duly consider any objections which may be made by the inhabitants: second, the admission, in the case of city municipalities, of the principle of election of the non-official members and the limitation of the removal of Commissioners by Government to certain specified occasions, instead of allowing it at will, as at present.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* learns that Captain Maunsell, of the 16th Lancers, doing duty at Wellington, has been promoted to a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

SUPERNUMERARY Surgeon-Major Robert Liddersdale, M.D., of the Medical Department, has been brought on the Madras Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* states that there was a very large attendance at Dr. Clery's funeral, which took place on Wednesday morning. The procession was headed by the 18th Hussars with the bands of the 18th Hussars and 89th Regiment following and playing at intervals; after them the coffin on a gun carriage, followed by the deceased officer's charger, Major-General Borton, Colonel Meade, the Chief Commissioner, the Revs. Dean and Schaffter, and officers from every regiment in the station; then another company of Hussars and a company of the 89th P. V. Regiment. The body was taken into All Saints, where full choral service was held, after which it was taken on to the Ossoor cemetery.

FINAL RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

WE believe that the official list giving the final result of the elections of members of the Corporation will be published in a day or two. The elections have formed the subject of enquiry before the Municipal Commissioner during the week; the objections regarding certain votes have been duly considered and decided upon; and the final result has now been arrived at. It differs slightly from the result as announced in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th July; and we hasten to lay before our readers the variations consequent upon the disposal and apportionment of the objected votes.

Ward No. 1—Fort.

The successful candidates are as follows in the order of votes secured:—
1. Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy.
2. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee.
3. Mr. D. S. Kemp.
4. Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.
5. Mr. A. J. Macdonald.

Ward No. 2—Market, Mandvee and Chuckla.

The successful candidates are the following:—
1. Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas.
2. Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote.
3. Mr. Cummoo Sulleman.
4. Mr. Treecumjee Velljee.
5. Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee.
6. Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee.

Mr. V. N. Mandlik, who had polled five votes, has elected to represent another ward, and, therefore, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee comes in.

Ward No. 3—Dhobie Talao, Fummisvady and Bhooleshwur.

The successful candidates are as follows:—
1. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
2. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook.
3. Dr. Shantaram Vithul.
4. Dr. P. F. Gomes.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Gomes, and Rao Nana Moroba, who had polled three votes each in this ward, appeared yesterday before the Municipal Commissioner and drew lots, when Dr. Gomes was declared to be the fortunate man.

Ward No. 4—Oomerearry and Dongree.

The successful candidates are the following:—
1. The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy.
2. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.
3. Mooktajee Apajee Kamble.

Mr. Treecumjee Velljee and Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, who had polled ten and three votes respectively in this ward, have elected to represent other wards; and, therefore, Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Mooktajee, who had polled only one

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

IMPOSSIBLE, Sir! you cannot mean what you say! you must be sporting with my well-known delicate feelings. The intelligent jury about to take action against me! I cannot believe it. I respect your candour and truthfulness in most things, but I repeat that I cannot believe you in this. Why, man, I never charged that jury with anything in particular. To be sure, I alluded to certain scandalous rumours about them, but I never said what these were; and if they proceed against me, they must evolve from their own consciousness the specific details of the case which shall be sufficient to doom me to durance. The worst that can be alleged against me is that I alluded to them as intelligent; but even that is not such a libel as should make me be visited by the terrors of the law. Mr. Anstey said the jury were "the most intelligent that he had ever seen." Then why should I be thought so unkindly of because I followed at a distance in language which received the imprimatur of the Great Abuser? If I am put into the dock for calling the jury intelligent (this being the only libel that I can be accused of, although I might assert that in employing the phase I merely meant to be sarcastic), I shall pray the Court that Mr. Anstey be placed alongside of me. I have shown your letter to a friend, who tells me that if the jury really intend to pursue me it will be advisable to inquire into their antecedents from the foreman downwards; and particularly as to how many of the jurors are (in everyday life, I mean) either directly or indirectly in the employment of Parsee masters. But I said to him as I do respectfully to you now, Sir—"Pooh, pooh! It is absurd! The jury after all have too much good sense to seek to bring me into a Court of Law or Justice for anything that I have hitherto said about them."

PROFOUND astonishment has been created in Bombay by the announcement of the *Times of India* that a Calcutta journal had cribbed a leading article from it. Wild speculations are afloat about the motive of the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*. Some say that he was reduced to the lowest state of poverty and was glad of anything, no matter how miserable it might be; others that he has been labouring under a temporary but distressing hallucination with respect to what would improve the tone of his paper; and many think that his object was to print at least one leader of the *Times of India* in decent English. I incline to the latter belief, and trust that the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* will repeat the operation in order that his brother in Bombay may see how well *he* might look in print if he were only to take a little more care than he does. The discussion which was raised in the columns of your contemporary a short time ago about the Queen's English illustrates (so far as the leading columns of that journal is concerned) a variation of the profane saying, "The nearer the Church, the further from Heaven." And doubtless the Editor of the Calcutta paper wished to point out to the *Times of India* the heaven which I refer to. Of course you must not wrest my words beyond their meaning. I do not intend to say that the *Indian Daily News* should go on for ever taking leading articles from the *Times of India*. I mean it to stop when it has given its contemporary a moderately fair chance of seeing how "good a thing it is and how becoming well" to print leaders free of grammatical, typographical, and editorial blunders. But I have no doubt this hint from me would not be required by the *Indian Daily News*; the state of its subscription list would soon become an expostulator whose warnings could not be disregarded.

WHAT your reporter has termed the "great Malabar Hill Dog Case" does not impress one unaccustomed to the ways of the country with a profound sense of admiration for the Girgaum Magisterial Bench. Mr. Cooper appeared to be convinced, even from the statements of the counsel for the poor mallee who was bitten by Mr. Bodger's dog, that the animal was a vicious one, which would attempt to bite the mallee again whenever it got the opportunity. But he seemed to be overcome by Mr. Payne's affecting picture of the dog having been in Mr Bodger's possession for six years, "and playing with his children," and instead of demanding that summary measures should be taken with the animal, hinted that it might be sent to "some friend at a distance." Just as if a vicious dog would not be a vicious dog out of Bombay as well as in Bombay! Mr. Cooper evidently forgot the truism of another famous gentleman named Mr Horace, who asserted in good strong Latin that travellers do not change their dispositions though skies may change. Mr. Cooper was also a little rash in declaring his belief that no European gentleman would set a dog at a poor ill-clad native. Some European gentlemen with dogmatic cowardly dispositions are quite capable of doing that, and worse. Why, bless your innocent soul, Mr. Magistrate, it is the ill-clad native that is bitten, and not the European gentleman, and why therefore should the latter not enjoy his little sport? I do not mean to say that Mr. Bodger is one of that description of European "gentlemen;" but I mean to say that Mr. Cooper's assertion was a little too wide to be made a reason for abandoning investigation into a charge of cruelty, of which an unfortunate native alleged he had been made the victim. It is doubtless a mighty grand thing to pull money out of your pocket and stop the procedure of justice against you, and it was perhaps fortunate for Mr. Bodger that his case was left to a Magistrate capable of being affected by sentimental pictures and not too anxious to listen to evidence when a solatium of fifteen rupees to the complainant would save him all that bother. If Mr. Douglas, the mallee's master, at whom Mr. Fletcher said the same dog had flown just a day or two after the mallee was bitten, had been the prosecutor, things might have taken a different turn for Mr. Bodger. Mr. Payne pleaded that if the dog had been a vicious one it could scarcely have been in Mr. Bodger's possession for six years without biting some one before it bit the mallee. But I presume we may say of dogs as we say of men, "*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.*"

lest the affair should end in his assailant dashing his hat on the ground—regardless of injury to the speckles dancing round the room, beating the air with his fists, and, like an infuriated Irishman, calling upon Jonas (who is proverbially mild) to "come on!" Conceive my grief, Sir, at these things happening. I assure you that when Jonas told me of his adventure I could only wring his hands in silence, my voice being choked with emotion. I hope that nothing serious has happened to *you*, Sir. If unfortunately there has, be assured that I have still another wring in me and also some more asphyxiating emotion, of both of which you shall have the benefit when I see you. I am, however, hopeful that you are still tolerably well, because I have not noticed that the *Bombay Gazette* has suspended publication since Jonas's Parsee friend made his suicidal demonstration for fair-play by purchasing the *Times of India*.

IT would appear that the gauds of St. Thomas' Cathedral, which are becoming locally notorious, if they are not so already, are extending their fame to England. This is being done by the "puff judicious" in manner following. A "correspondent," whose eyes may be said to feast upon the newly-appointed acolyte, while his heart bursts with feeling over the gimcrack alterations in the chancel, writes to the *Church Times* a series of notes upon what he has seen in Bombay Cathedral. His ostensible reason is "that churchmen at home will be glad to hear that the *Catholic* movement is making itself felt even in this far distant land." So, my dear Bishop, you see that your endeavours to ornament the gaudy fringe of Episcopacy are actually being set down in England as due to the progress of Catholicism! Says this correspondent, smacking his lips over the "Catholic" adornments, "On Easter Day the new altar was consecrated to the service of God; it was fittingly adorned with a new frontal, the gift of the Bishop himself; upon the retable was (*sic*) placed a floral cross, the altar lights, and two bouquets of flowers." The correspondent goes on to tell the British public that "at the first mass the Bishop celebrated, there were about thirty-six communicants." He is glad to say that "Gregorians are now used," but is not pleased with the choir singing from their places in the choir seats; he would prefer them to sing while proceeding thither. He wishes "some one would present the Bishop and clergy with stoles of the colours of the season." Has any one a stole of the colour of the season to spare? If so, would they kindly address it as a charity to the Cathedral office-bearers? By all means let us have season stoles; if we can present our Bishop and his clergy with head-dresses, representative of the sun, moon, and stars, it will still further contribute to the simplicity of the worship of the Creator in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Give the Bishop a monsoon robe, and pray let it be splashed with spots of green and daubs of mud; give my Venerable Archdeacon a coat which shall pourtray the hot weather season—something with the picture on it of a punkah and the red burned-up cracking earth. These things are not sufficient as nature gives them us: we must clap them upon the backs of our priests to help our veneration. In time we may thus come to see the spectacle of a clergymen stepping up the nave of the Cathedral an exact personification of—

> "Mild morn when she in saffron stole
> First issues from her eastern goal."

The "correspondent" perceives other articles which the Cathedral is in need of. "We want badly," he says, "an altar cross, six candlesticks for evensong, some flower vases, and a processional cross." He thinks apparently that the Bombay people are not generous enough to provide these little additiments to a pure religion; and says to the *Church Times*, "perhaps some good friend at home will send us out some or all of these." If the kind friend does so, Bombay Cathedral will soon present an interesting sight, but to me, whose mind is perhaps of a slightly Presbyterian hue, it will be a question whether Pantheism itself would not be preferable to a form of Christianity which seeks to represent nature by gimcrack dresses and sacred symbols by candlesticks and "processional crosses." In last mail's *Punch* the cartoon shows Mr. Miall ironically thanking two ultra-ritualistic Bishops for assisting him in his hobby of Church disestablishment; the warning might not be lost upon the church dignitaries of Bombay whose operations are now being described in England as a "Catholic movement." Many good folks hearing about the floral cross, the stoles of the colours of the season, the candlesticks, and so on, might well say "Roman Catholic."

EHEU! Scotland's football champions have been at last defeated! Many a well-fought battle have the Scotch and English fought; many a time have they rolled together on the ground locked in furious embraces; often have they charged into each other till the shock of the contending hosts, and the ring of individual heads, spread alarm among spectators; but while Tennent held the captaincy the English gained no advantage—Bannockburn was unavenged—Flodden unrepeated. Alas, evil days have fallen on Caledonia since she lost the Glorious! Little did he dream while sustaining her honour on board the Behar in the all fours' races round the deck that in a few days thence her glory would be eclipsed on the field of Bombay by the heavy clouds of England. "O Wullie, we have missed you!" is indeed a song whose plaintive echoes should resound in every fervent Scotchman's breast. What instrument can wail her woes, what pen paint her griefs? Not all the pibrochs of the Phairshon's five-and-thirty pipers, not even the stylus of your Tatler! Yet he has some Scotch sympathies. Let them doubt it who saw his painful looks on Monday night when time after time the tremendous phalanx of the English bore before it, not bravely unresisted, the small Scotch host; who saw his each particular grey hair rise up when Peile sent the leathern sphere spinning over the goal bar; or who noticed his hand shake upon his staff while Peile made that other try at goal which came so nearly to succeeding. Not less agitated was he on Thursday night when the well-fought game went in favour of the Southerns. How he invoked the shades of Brian Boroo, Wallace, and John Knox to assist the

secret locked within his breast; neither shall he relate how his sense of justice encouraged him at one particular moment—when the English ran great danger of losing a touch-down to the Scotch, but were saved by Lushington of the Mighty Kick opportunely playing off-side—to mutter, "St. George protect ye now." Why, he has asked himself with pain, can Scotia not represent herself more numerously in this important international struggle? Surely there are as many good men and true among the Bombay Scotch community as would make a decent team to fight the English for her glory. Yet it is with the greatest difficulty that Murray can draw together fourteen Scotch and Irish players of any appearance in the field; while Peile for England can at any moment summon near a score. I wish a number of the Bombay Scotchmen would devote a little of their brawn to helping the Football Club instead of exhausting it on Golf. Scotia would not think the less of them for it; the smiling, rosy-cheeked, flowery-kirtled lassie is much too generous for that, I warrant. Imagining myself a Scotchman for the moment (which by reason of the aforementioned sympathies it is not difficult to do), I would say, "Brother Scots frae Maidenkirk to John o' Groats, let us have a little more patriotism from you! Come and help at the International Football Match! Remember the stain cast upon the nation on the 9th September 1513. Remember that you must do all you can to rub it out. Do not of football as of Flodden let these melancholy words be applicable:—

> 'Still from the sire the son shall hear
> Of the stern strife and carnage drear,
> Of Bombay a fatal field,
> Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's spear,
> And broken was her shield!'

I know that some of you are very chary of mingling in such rough strife, where you must certainly get more kicks than bawbees, but what of that? Are you aware that some of the Englishmen slanderously assert that it is precisely because you must get more kicks than halfpence that you do not join the Club? Refute this slander. As to knocks and tussles, why stand aloof? Your arms are as strong and your heads as thick, surely, as those of any of the English; I'll guage my own head on that assertion; while as to your tibiæ and femoræ, I make no doubt they are as sound as any footballist need require! Come, then, brothers, do gird on your kilts—(metaphorically of course, for kilts for obvious reasons would never do for the Rugby game)—skirl your pipes, and raise yourselves up to the height of a little more national enthusiasm!" This, Mr. Editor, would be your Tatler's appea to laggard Scotchmen.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IN my last letter, written the morning after the first day's races, I made a few remarks in connection with my trip to Bangalore and the opening of the meeting. I propose now to continue the subject and to conclude what I have to say by carrying it on to the close of the meeting. You will of course have seen from the local papers an account of the different days' racing, and it will be unnecessary for me, therefore, to go into the details of the several events. I propose, however, to refer to one or two of them which may be of interest to the racing public: also to comment on a somewhat remarkable start which took place on the last day, with an equally remarkable decision of the stewards on the same: and finally to make a few remarks of a general nature on subjects which must be more or less of importance to all racing men. I informed you in my last that the maiden Arabs that started the first day were an inferior lot, and that the maiden Walers were about on a par with the maiden Arabs; and now that the race meeting is over I see no reason to make any change in the opinion then expressed. It is a great pity that it was so: more particularly as the prospectus was not drawn out judiciously, so far as the relative number of maiden and plater races were concerned. You will find, on referring to it, that of the five open races for Arabs no less than four were for maidens, and in the case of the Walers, the most valuable prizes were closed for the platers. The result of this combination of circumstances was, that with one or two exceptions there was little or no interest in the second, third, and fourth days' racing. The only fresh maiden Arab that appeared after the first day was Moosah, a last year's horse: he did not run as well as I expected, but he appeared to me to be far from fit; and though I do not anticipate his beating Desert Born, still he is a maiden who should not be lost sight of. The remainder of the Arab maidens are very inferior, and are never likely to distinguish themselves except in very indifferent company. Of the maiden Walers, Little John is the best, but a reference to his performances, so far as the time test is of any value, will show how very moderate a performer he is. He was twice brought to the whip during the meeting—on the first occasion by Marchioness, who beat him by a head and has now broken down, and on the second occasion by Coquette, whose performances during the meeting did not justify the confidence entertained for her by her owner. The fourth day's racing was remarkable for the upsetting of one of the biggest pots I ever remember to have boiled over—I allude to the Mysore Commission Cup, for which Satellite, Phillipine, Timbertop, Moselle, Bridesmaid, and Wenlock appeared at the post. So far as one could judge by previous public performances, the race appeared an absolute certainty for Satellite; bar accidents, and he must win. Moselle and Bridesmaid no doubt had proved themselves on former occasions equal to anything that had ever been imported, but there was a screw loose with both of them, and it was not likely that under such circumstances they could hope to contend successfully with the great Goliath, who had so often gone forth from Western India to do battle for his owner, and had so often chained victory to his standard. Of the other competitors, Timbertop had proved himself during the meeting a stout, honest horse, and Phillipine and Wenlock had likewise run well on the Calcutta and Madras courses; but still they were not looked upon as of the same class as Satellite, and it was not to be supposed they could gallop, with any chance of success, with the slashing son of Premier and Edith. No wonder, then, the great Leviathan monopolised the attention of betting men: no wonder that those who had lost their money at the commencement of the meeting looked upon this as the golden chance, not to be thrown away, for recovering the same: it appeared, in fact, that all a man need do was to put down his money, and that there was an absolute certainty of receiving it back with a considerable premium. Under these circumstances the temptation to lump it on was great, and, forgetting the glorious uncertainty of the turf, there was a strong party for Satellite at any price: in fact Satellite's backers plunged. In the lotteries he fetched over Rs. 1,700; but so far from being considered expensive at the price, the demand for shares was brisk in the extreme. It was not till the morning of the race that it oozed out that Phillipine's owner had publicly stated on the course he was willing to take 6 to 1 to a good amount that Satellite should never catch his mare. Some received this assurance with incredulity, others with contempt, whilst a few who had a fancy for taking long shots at outsiders put their fivers on the mare in the Pari mutuel box. The race is easily described. Phillipine took the lead at the start, and cutting out the running at a tremendous pace traversed the first half mile in 50s.; at the mile, which was run in 1m. 49s., the mare was still leading; but Satellite, who till then had been lying back, was now eased, and by the time the horses had reached the straight run in looked dangerous. At the distance post Phillipine was challenged, and cries of "Satellite wins" were heard from his backers. The jockeys of both were now at work, but the big horse would not respond to the call, and Phillipine was landed the winner by a length in the good time of 2m. 47s. Loud shouts of congratulation greeted the winner, which were renewed when the clerk of [illegible] and the stewards, I am not referring to their knowledge of Racing Law. Here as elsewhere some are well acquainted with it, and others quite the reverse; but what I allude to is the confidence reposed in them as a body of English gentlemen, who are placed in a position of great importance, and may be called on at any moment to arbitrate in disputes and references which involve perhaps thousands of rupees. It is felt that, however much they may err, like other mortals, in their judgment, still whoever comes before them has a fair and impartial hearing. I cannot recollect any racing man with whom I conversed speaking in disparaging terms of the secretary or any of the stewards. The great thing is there is no clique amongst the officials, nor is there any one steward who possesses an undue influence over his brother stewards. It stands to reason that if amongst a body of gentlemen who undertake the duties of stewards, only two or three have sufficient time to devote themselves to their business, that the influence of those two or three must be immense, and if these working stewards have formed themselves into a regular clique no matter how honest may be their intention, they cannot command the confidence of owners. Cliques on the race-course as cliques elsewhere, no matter whether it is cricket, boating, or any other amusement, are a perfect curse to society, and so long as they exist things cannot remain on a satisfactory footing. The officials here, too, do not appear to seem anxious to see how disagreeable they can make themselves to owners, and there is an absence of petty interference and that overbearing officialism which so truly characterises the real official snob.

I had intended to have made a few observations on the Pari mutuel system of betting, but as I have already written at considerable length I must reserve any remarks I may have to make on that subject till a future occasion.

W. A. S. P.

Phillipine's victory appeared to me one of the most popular of the meeting. The fifth and last day's racing consisted of course of handicaps. An unusually good day's sport was anticipated, and the public were not disappointed. The defeat of Merry Legs in the Akbaree Purse was the cause of much astonishment and disappointment. Judging of the comparative merits of this horse and Chieftain by previous performances, the race looked at the weights a certainty for the former, provided he was fit. From the business-like way with which he disposed of his antagonists in the Abdool Raymon Cup, there appeared to be no reason to have any apprehensions on the score of condition, for on that occasion he had not only won the race but had done so with the most consummate ease. For my part I must confess that I could not see what was to beat him, and had I been inclined to plunge, I would have lumped it on by the game little bay, the property of Mr. Abdool Raymon. My experience on the turf, however, had led me to the conclusion that Arab horses very frequently make a point of displaying their powers of running in and out when the events appear most certain for them, and I wisely abstained from risking my money. The result proved I was right. Chieftain won in a comm in canter, and the great Merry Legs was ignominiously defeated in the bad time of 2m. 30s, without making an effort to win the money of his backers. The Arab Winners' Handicap was another surprise: the majority of the public appeared to think it a certainty for Tokay; but the majority was wrong, for when called upon at the straight run in he sadly disappointed his backers, and was beaten easily by Marquis in the bad time of 3m. 1s. None of the other races appear to call for particular notice with the exception of the Consolation Stakes for Arabs, which was won by Arab Chief; and this race was remarkable for the start and the decision of the stewards on the same. And first all of I feel sure the stewards will excuse me when I say they are much to blame in appointing a man to so important a post as that of starter, who, so far as the public could judge, had not the faintest idea of the first principles of the art. For my part, he appeared to me to be remarkable for holding up his flag when he had got his horses in good line, and dropping it when they were scattered like a flock of sheep. This may be a very good joke for the non-betting public and the stewards, who are fond of enjoying a nice little piece of fun, but it is not fair on owners who have horses running, and who back those horses heavily. On the present occasion all the jockeys were under the command of the starter. The first attempt to let them go was a failure, and they were accordingly called back. When the horses had turned round to come back to the proper side of the starting post, Eldrum was well in rear, and the remainder passed the post a few horses' lengths in advance of him. Two or three of the jockeys who were impatient, in place of waiting till Eldrum joined them, though they saw he was still on the wrong side of the post, had a fancy for a start on their own account; and accordingly, without any instructions from the starter, turning their horses' heads in the right direction went off at score. Dr. Scott, the starter, instead of calling them back, or at all events keeping his flag raised, lost his head, and after the impatient jocks had gone a few yards coolly dropped the flag. The result of this arrangement was that Eldrum was certainly on the wrong side of the post, as he had not had time to reach it, nor had he even turned his horse's head in the right direction, and it is believed by a great many that two or three of the impatient jocks were likewise on the wrong side; for it must be remembered that Dr. Scott did not drop his flag immediately the unruly jockeys went off on their own account, but after a delay of two or three seconds. On seeing this state of affairs Brewtey turned his horse's head round and joined his horses, and the well behaved jocks who were some way in rear had no alternative but to do the same. It is a debated question how many horses were on the wrong side when the flag was dropped, there was no question about Eldrum, and though from the position I was in I could not positively swear how many more there were, I am inclined to think there must have been two or three others *at the time the flag dropped*, which is of course the proper commencement of the start. No one was dreaming that the horses would be let go; two or three impatient jockeys had started on their own account, others seeing Eldrum on the wrong side of the post were pulling back, when all of a sudden, with the field in this scattered position, down goes the flag of the starter. Shouts of "no start" from many spectators could have been heard, and it is currently believed that one of the stewards themselves shouted, "no start: come back;" however, away went the whole lot of horses, and Arab Chief, who got a tremendous start, some of the jockeys having actually pulled their horses back, won as he liked. On the way to scales the jockeys were ordered not to dismount, and the stewards were requested by the secretary to attend a council of war. No evidence but that of the starter was, I believe, taken, and after a deliberation of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the fiat went forth that it was Arab Chief's race, and that the start was valid. Now in the laws of racing it is laid—rule 42—"If the starter from negligence or inattention allowed a start to take place on the wrong side of the starting post he shall be fined a sum of money not exceeding £50, and the start shall be declared *null and void*;" and how in the face of that rule the stewards came to the decision they did is a puzzle to me. There is no dispute whatever as to Eldrum being on the wrong side of the post, and I believe that if the evidence of the jockeys had been taken, they would have proved that others also were in a similar position *when the flag dropped*. No doubt, according to Admiral Rous, the evidence of the starter should receive great consideration; but in a case like this, where he clearly lost his head and did not know what he was about, I am of opinion that the jockeys should have been examined, and that if their evidence had been taken the illegality of the start would have become apparent to the stewards.

Having now detained your readers long enough with the races themselves, I shall proceed to matters of more general interest. Entering the lottery room as I did, a perfect stranger to these parts, I was much struck with the business-like despatch with which things are managed at Bangalore. The lottery hour here is 2 p.m., and punctual to the time are those interested present, and the proceedings commence. There is no waste of time waiting for an unpunctual public or a secretary who may be late. At the time advertised the officials are present at their posts, and those who want to take tickets proceed rapidly and quietly to fill in the lottery papers. The tickets are ten rupees each, a great improvement in my opinion on our price, and it is wonderful with what rapidity the lottery for any race which excites public interest fills. By 5 o'clock everything is generally over, and I have seen the room nearly empty much sooner. The accommodation for the public too is such as it ought to be. The lotteries are held in the capacious public rooms, and those that don't smoke can exist without being half-suffocated by those who do. Who that has any experiences of the Gymkhana shed at Poona, or the suffocating atmosphere of the tents at Bombay, from 9 a.m. till 2 p.m., will not say that we may well take a lesson from Bangalore? The same punctuality which is conspicuous in all the lottery arrangements is equally apparent in the race-course itself: the races are so timed that there shall be sufficient daylight to run them off without being obliged to start in the dark, and at the time fixed by the stewards, jockeys and horses appear at the post. This is as it should be, and if one or two of our unpunctual jocks in Western India were left behind occasionally, perhaps we might succeed in teaching them that those who do not study the convenience of others have no right to complain when they are treated with slight consideration themselves. There is another thing which I remarked during my stay at Bangalore, and that is the confidence of the public in the race officials. In speak[illegible]

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to warn the public against a Portuguese man, calling himself Peters and sometimes Clements, who appears to be *amusing* himself by ordering from trades people goods to be got ready, for which he forgets to call or to pay? J. P.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE RYOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to trespass on your space for a few lines to bring to your notice what appears to me a panacea for one of the crying evils of the time—the indebtedness of the ryot?

If all the stories that we are wont to hear of the sowcars are true—if they make their debtors at the time of paying off their debts sign papers putting themselves ignorantly again in their (the sowcars') clutches: if the enormous rates of interests asked and obtained are not exaggerated, then it is necessary for the British Government to interfere. It would, it seems to me, be a good plan to declare a debt over Rs. 20 illegal, unless it was contracted in the presence of a European officer appointed for the purpose: in like manner, the debt should be paid in his presence; by these means, obstacles would be thrown in the way of borrowing money, and only those would do so who were really in such urgent need of a loan that they would not mind going some 50 or 100 miles to obtain it.—Yours, &c. CENT. PER CENT.

DR. JOHN INCE'S SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposed scale of medical fees prepared by the above gentleman appears to me to be simply monstrous, and the idea of an English gentleman wishing to introduce the bazaar principle of making the Commissioner Sahib pay twice the sum for his saddle of mutton that any one else pays, is one which I should hope the medical profession in India, second to none for liberality of feeling, will repudiate *en masse*: a charge of Rs. 5 a visit is reasonable, at the same time *quite liberal* enough, when it is remembered the Civil Surgeon draws a handsome salary from Government; indeed, Rs. 5 in my experience, has been regarded as the *top* charge, and far more in a case of a serious illness than men in receipt of incomes varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 could afford; and I have known the Civil Surgeon decline to receive more than Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for constant attendance during a month. When such liberality of feeling is shown in the part of a profession, it is not surprising in the case of an accouchement that a grateful patient gladly slips in a handsome present.

The proposal of Rs. 16 a visit because a man draws over Rs. 2,000, probably with heavy claims upon him, is, I say, monstrous. I wonder that the profession at home would think of such a proposal. Dr. Ince's ideas of what "a liberal spirit" is (for deciding fees of those drawing less than Rs. 500) should be promulgated.

Without wishing to grudge Dr. Ince a fair return for his labour, he ought to bear in mind, in his profession of all others, and drawing, as perhaps he does a tolerable abstract on the 1st of the month, that

LABOR IPSE VOLUNTAS.

THE MOFUSSIL POLICE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing my last letter on the above subject, I have heard that one of the objections urged against the present village system is that the Patel is very often a petty Magistrate as well as a Police officer—an arrangement both theoretically and practically inexpedient.

This is decidedly an objection, and some change ought to be made. It would be well (more especially if it has been decided to make the Police Patel the dependent of the District Superintendent of Police) to grant Magisterial powers to the Mulki or revenue Patel *only*.

In most villages there are two Patels—one for Revenue and one for Police work—and in those villages in which there are not two already, a second might be added on the introduction of the new system. Let the Revenue Patel hold certain Magisterial powers and perform all acts of a Magisterial nature in the village.

We should thus have an officer in the village corresponding to the Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the District and holding an equal check on the Police.

It has, however, been also proposed to avoid the very difficult and complicated question of the Patels and to deal first with the village watchmen; to begin, in fact, by making the Patels servants directly dependent on, and responsible to, the district Superintendent of Police! There never was a clearer attempt at making a man's foes those of his own household! It is impossible—utterly impossible for the Patel to be of any use—to preserve his position, or to perform his duties unless the village servants obey him.

It would be a much simpler, and certainly a much more straight-forward arrangement, to abolish the *Village* Police system altogether and let the *District* Police hold undivided empire!

Whatever the changes may be, and certainly some changes of moment are contemplated, it is due to the people to introduce them gradually. We have no guarantee that the new system will work one whit better than the old one, which is not so obviously defective as is generally imagined. Let the changes be introduced into one or two districts at first and at the end of a year let statistical comparisons be made.

It must be remembered that however valuable the detection of crime may be it will be dearly purchased by making the power of the police over the village inhabitants absolute and direct.

MOFUSSILITE.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 4.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE").

THE Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before a quorum was obtained.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was examined for the third time. He said:—The cost of the administration of law and justice in the Bombay presidency is a great source of complaint among the natives. The cost of the administration of justice in Bombay 1864-65 was over 36 lakhs, and it had gradually risen since until in 1870-71 it reached 52 lakhs. This increase was quite unjustifiable, and, notwithstanding this extended outlay of money, the number of courts had been reduced in the Bombay presidency, and the provision for the administration was inadequate. He cited a variety of instances to show that the courts were unable to cope with the requirements of the presidency. In some places people had great distances to travel to carry on their suits, and they hung over sometimes for upwards of a year to the defeat of justice and the loss to a considerable extent of the Government revenue. The financial results of the courts were as follows:—High Court, receipts Rs. 2,85,000; expenditure Rs. 4,00,000; deficit Rs. 1,54,192. The 21 District Courts, receipts Rs. 1,53,000; expenditure Rs. 5,38,000; deficit Rs. 3,84,550. Total receipts of the High and Districts Courts, Rs. 4,35,054; expenditure Rs. 9,73,805 deficit Rs. 5,38,751. Taking all the receipts and expenditure and all the courts in the Bombay presidency, there is a surplus of 5 lakhs of rupees a year, a result which shows that if a considerable reduction be made in the fees and stamps, the courts will have income enough for the cost of their maintenance. Notwithstanding the recent revision of the judicial establishment in the presidency of Bombay, there was an absolute want of means of administering justice in several places. The establishment was so short that it was crippled in the means of going through the work. In Poona, for instance, though there was a surplus last year, it was difficult to give suitors timely redress. Again, the subordinate clerks of the lower grades receive pittances of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month—a pay which was lower than that of menials and domestics. In Broach, also, the provision for deciding small causes was very inadequate. The judge came from Surat only two days in the month, and for purposes of probate, &c., people had to travel to Surat, leading to great inconvenience and to a delay, which sometimes frustrated the ends of justice altogether. Out of the 41,000 criminal cases, which arose in the Bombay presidency in 1871, the district magistrates tried 263 cases. The amount of work done by the civil courts in the Bombay presidency in 1871 is as follows:—The 21 District Courts presided over by civilians decided 399 original suits, 3,926 appeals; total 4,325 cases. There are 86 Subordinate Courts presided over chiefly by natives, and they decided 123,736 cases. In the Small Cause Courts 53,450 cases were decided. The total number of decisions were 186,186. The cost of the 21 District Courts was Rs. 5,33,065; High Courts Rs. 4,35,740. The cost of the 86 Subordinate Courts is 7 lakhs, of the Small Cause Courts Rs. 2,66,692, say a total of 9½ lakhs. Such is the comparative statement of the cost of the lower and higher tribunal of justice. With the exception of one or two natives who are by special law allowed to sit on the bench of the High Court, no native can be permitted to occupy the post of Assistant Judge or District Judge. In the city of Bombay and Calcutta natives can hold the post of magistrates, and as such have jurisdiction over Europeans, yet no native is by the present state of the law eligible to the post of magistrate or assistant magistrate in the district. It is time to remedy this. I would attach a certain salary to an office, and pay it to the holder of the office, whether he was a European or a native.

The Witness then proceeded to comment the administration of justice in the original and appellate sides of the High Court, but proceeded to advocate a reduction of the sums paid to barristers, many of whom he said, received 20 gold mohurs as a single fee with frequent refreshers thereafter, and too argue that there was no need of a double machinery of barristers and attorneys, and no need of a suitor being compelled to employ two barristers, when the Chairman stopped him and informed him that he was travelling beyond the inquiry of the Committee. They were not appointed to consider the voluntary fees paid by suitors, but the financial affairs of India. The witness then proceeded to comment on the inefficiency of the High Court, but was again stopped. He attempted to defend the course he was pursuing by arguing that the country was paying a large sum of money for an institution, and that if the institution was inefficient the money was misspent; but the Committee thought that this course of conducting the inquiry would lead them into the whole political and administrative policy of the Government of India, and the inquiry was, therefore, brought back to the purely financial consideration.

The Witness next proceeded to comment in very severe terms on public officers who receive large incomes and a very liberal travelling allowance, being guilty of using what he called, forced labour, inasmuch as these officers received, it might be Rs. 2 and only paid 8 annas for the work. He also described this as a species of slavery practised by high officials of Government. The Chairman asked him if he was not aware that the officers really disbursed the money to the subordinates, and that these native subordinates unknown to their superiors, really committed the acts of which he complained. The witness replied that he was not aware of that. He admitted, however, with some difficulty, that he heard of such a rumour of that kind. He quoted the Penal Code to the effect that all forced labour was unlawful and punishable, and asserted that the code in this respect was violated by all the officers who travelled in the Bombay districts.

Sir David Wedderburn—Is there no law permitting the Government officials to make a requisition for labour and carriage at tariff rates?

The Witness—I am not aware of any law. The Government officers have adopted a system by which supplies of carriage are forcibly obtained, and they pay tariff rates for them. Forced labour, which was in existence in Sinde was abolished by Col. Jacob in 1856, and he quoted from the notification abolishing it.

The Chairman—That does not apply to obtaining supplies by a Government servant travelling on public duty.

The Witness submitted that it did apply to such cases, and he quoted further orders of Col. Jacob providing that all supplies required by Government officers in the discharge of their duty were to be paid for at market rates.

The Chairman—You see that does not prohibit them from making a requisition for carriage when they are travelling on the public service.

The Witness—I submit that it does.

The Chairman—It certainly does not, and there is no use in saying more about it. What is your next point?

The Witness—Will the Committee allow me to make some statements with regard to the treatment of natives by Europeans, who are receiving large salaries of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 4,000 a month.

The Chairman—I do not think we need go into that. It is quite beyond this inquiry.

The Witness—Then we will proceed to the tax on salt. The natives do not object to the salt tax, provided it be kept within proper bounds, but it has been enhanced very much of late and it pressed very heavily on the poor. Dr. Wilson and others, said before the Committee that there were no complaints among the natives against the salt tax, but that was quite unfounded. Many of the natives are so poor that they were compelled to live on half diet and were in a state of starvation.

The Chairman—What is the condition of the poverty? Their incomes are so small, for, in many cases, they were barely able to earn Rs. 2½ or 3 a month, which amount is insufficient to enable them to provide food and clothing necessary. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Khaira, and Pardee, I have known natives earning the sums I have just named. I have known many of them living on one meal a day and supplimenting it with wild herbs and wild fruit from the trees.

The Chairman.—How does it happen that these people get such small earnings? They cannot obtain land on sufficiently favourable terms, so as to enable them to earn a larger income for themselves. The assessment is very high, so that people living in such a way feel very grievously the pressure of the salt tax.

In answer to some questions it was brought out that the salt tax was really only a half penny a pound.

The Witness—The next point is the police expenditure which, of late years, has been very considerably enchanced. In 1864 Government of India deputed Colonel Bruce to Bombay to examine the police establishment with a view to its reduction, and the result was a saving of 5 lakhs. In 1867-68 the entire cost of the police in the Bombay presidency was 37 lakhs, since which time it has increased from year to year until it now amounts to 49 lakhs. There had been an increase in the emoluments of the officers in the higher grades of late years.

General Balfour—What was the cost of the police before the mutiny?

Witness—I cannot say.

General Balfour—It was 39 lakhs; now that being the case do you think the increase has been so very large?

The witness—I do not know, but I submit the increase is not justified. The next point is as to the Educational Department, where the cost of superintendence and inspections is one-third of the amount spent on education. I think the salaries of the inspectors are much too high, whether the posts are filled by Europeans or natives, and instead of Rs. 800, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 1,500 per month salaries being paid to Europeans, Rs. 60 per month should be paid to native inspectors by which means a considerable saving could be effected. Another complaint of the natives is that they don't receive promotion in the Educational Department to which they are entitled. Natives would be quite efficient for the work, and in his opinion would give satisfaction. Then the salary of the Director of Public Instruction is Rs. 33,000 per annum, which is a very high sum and admits of considerable retrenchment. In the presidencies of Bengal and Madras the Director of Public Instruction receives a salary of only Rs. 24,000 per annum.

Mr. Fawcett—What is the reason of that—Bombay, the old story I suppose? I don't know, but it is an illustration of the high salaries given to such officers. Instead of taking a civil servant, I think it would be better to obtain from England a trained educationist. The next point to which I would call the attention of the Committee is the effect of the land revenue on the people. The two instalments by which the assessment is paid are payable at very inconvenient periods. If the two instalments were made into four, as they formerly were, and the time of payment altered, it would be a great boon to the people. Then if an instalment remains unpaid for a twelve-month, Government charges at the rate of 95 per cent. on the arrears.

Mr. Fawcett—Do you mean to say that if a ryot who ought to pay Rs 100 of land assessment does not pay it for twelve months after it is due that he would be called on to pay Rs 195? Yes, that is so.

Do you say that of your own knowledge, or from hearsay? I will quote the Government rule on the point. Rule 16 says that in the event of any land revenue falling into arrears, "interest at the rate of half a pie per rupee *per diem* shall be charged from the day when the revenue becomes due to the time when it is paid," and that comes to 95 per cent. per annum. In 1869 we represented this great hardship and solicited Government to reduce this great rate of interest which was felt by the natives to be very extortionate, but they declined to reduce it. A return was called for by the Government officers which shows that this exorbitant rate of interest was enforced in 53,995 instances in 1867-68, and the amount of interest recovered thereon was Rs. 43,481.

The Committee shortly afterwards adjourned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the larg

HIGH COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhagwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani. (To be dismissed.)

MOTION.

356-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Myer Marks, &c, v Rajaram Govindram, &c.—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

333-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Harriette Amelia Philips v Gangaram Peerajee—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thacker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalsedina Khalfanbhoy v Maithowrao Dinanath—G J Mody.
748-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalsedina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—G J Mody.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Agee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.
186-73—Leathes Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Esmbjee and another—M R Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vulled Abigol Cadar and another—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

766-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khemchund Cullianchund v Balloobhoy Ruttonchund—Shamrao (Settled.)

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. SUNDA, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. A. Bonner, Mr. M. Irvine, and Mr. Harve.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3RD AUGUST 1873.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 177 and 345 (Part II.)
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 207 and 17. Anthem—But the Lord is merciful.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 161.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 178 and 332.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 281 and 257.
11-35 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 311, 320 and 370.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 152 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 10, 179, and 328.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 186, 195 and 274.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 63, (Tune Irish—110.)
Hymn 198, (Tune Ewan—94.)
Psalm 61, (Tune Farrant—33.)
Anthem—Like as the hart, &c.: page 153.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 43, (Tune Invocation—388.)
Hymn 94 (Tune Stephano—316.)
Hymn 107 (Tune Hollingside—300.)
Anthem—I will arise, &c.: page 122.
Collections for church expenses.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 130. Hymns 241 and 261.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 98. Hymns 516 and 3.

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

THE FRENCH BRIQUE ANTARES V. THE AMERICAN SHIP AUGUSTA.

On Thursday, at the High Court, a full Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Green, delivered their decision on an application for a review of their Lordships' judgment made on behalf of the defendants on Tuesday last. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared on behalf of the defendants, the captain and owners of the American ship. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared to show cause against the application.

Mr. Anstey, in making his application, said that, on the reasons set forth in the petition for review, he applied to the Court for a review of its judgment in the case of Bardot and another *vs.* the American ship Augusta. Judgment was delivered on the 3rd May last, awarding to the plaintiffs Rs. 78,400 being the aggregate of three sums, Rs. 15,000 as the value of the vessel alleged to have been lost; Rs. 18,000 as freight; and Rs. 45,400 in respect of the value of the cargo, and costs. Of the grounds on which he made the application, the first was the existence of evidence *novitur repertur* quite unknown to the parties until after the giving of judgment in the case. Evidence of a most important character, which, if it had been obtainable prior to judgment, must have obtained a decision in their favour. Secondly, surprise on the impugnants in this respect—that after their case was closed and the promovant's counsel had made some way into his speech, one of the promovant's witnesses, Captain Methven, was called back by the Court, and asked as to the seamanship of a certain order alleged by the promovants to have been given when the vessels were two hundred yards asunder, and, on his answer that the order was right, it was presumed that the Court came to its conclusion. Thirdly, since the giving of judgment impugnants had discovered that the alleged value of the guano had been surcharged to an extent which he might be permitted to call almost fradulent. On all these points they produced affidavits and, if the case was reheard, they were prepared to produce witnesses showing most incontestably that, if the first judgment could be supported, then the damages should be reduced to an amount comparatively infinitesmal. He took it there could be no doubt about the regularity of the present petition. He would go further and say that the solicitors for the impugnants had been advised, and rightly so no doubt, that they could not safely go elsewhere without exhausting in this jurisdiction all the remedies open to them. The learned counsel, after citing several authorities, read the affidavits on which he relied, and which were those of Captain Clarke, Surveyor to Bombay Insurance offices, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, average adjuster and notary public, and Mr. B. F. Farnham, American Consul at Bombay and agent for the defendants.

At the Court's suggestion, Mr. Marriott addressed their Lordships only on the third ground, namely, excessive valuation of the cargo.

Mr. Anstey briefly replied, and their Lordships took time to consider their decision until Thursday.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving the decision of the full Court, said that the application was based on three gounds. The first of these was that since the giving of judgment the defendants had become possessed of evidence of an important character as to the existence of the Antares a month after the collision. Secondly, on the ground of surprise, through Captain Methven having been recalled by the Court after the defendants had closed their case, and that they were unable to call evidence to rebut a statement made by Captain Methven in answer to a question put him by the Court. Thirdly, with regard to the amount mentioned by the French Captain as the value of the guano, which the defendants alleged was excessive, but were unable at the time to adduce evidence to prove the value of the cargo, but had since become possessed of the requisite information. Their Lordships rejected the application on the two first grounds, but allowed it on the third—the question as to the value of the guano on board the ship. To this question the defendants were exclusively to confine themselves. Costs of the application to be reserved.

Mr. Pigot asked the Court to give the plaintiff an order that the agent of the defendants should give them good security for their costs.

Mr. Anstey objected to the application being heard, as it was a separate matter and no notice had been given of it.

The Court declined to interfere, leaving it to the plaintiffs to take such steps as they thought fit in the matter.

HIGH COURT.—31ST JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

DEWRAJ PERSHOTT V. CAPTAIN H. W. NORRIS.

MR. BUDRODDIN, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the defendant.

On the 21st July, a rule *nisi* was issued in the suit ordering the defendant to show cause why he should not deliver to the plaintiff, or to a receiver to be appointed by the Court, 571 bags of rice, 42 bales of gunnies, and 207 bundles of gunnies, detained by him on board the ship Peeress, on the plaintiff bringing into Court (to abide the result of the suit) the sum of Rs. 4,185 and the sum of Rs. 753 claimed by the defendant. To-day Mr. Budroddin moved by consent that the rule be made absolute. The defendant to deliver up to the plaintiff all the goods detained by him on board the ship Peeress on the plaintiff paying to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. the sum of Rs. 4,938, out of which the defendant is to be at liberty to recover Rs. 859, and the balance is to be held by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., subject to the order of the Court, with liberty to them to invest it in Government paper or other securities to which both parties might agree. The cost of the rule *nisi* to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Macpherson consented for the defendant; and the Court made the order as applied for.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Kurrachee Municipality has contributed Rs. 3,000 towards a vernacular school building.

POTATOES WANTED.—A letter from Thayetmyo, in Burmah, states that not a potatoe has been procurable for two months.

RAIN-FALL IN CEYLON.—The rain-fall in Ceylon from May 1st to the 20th instant has been nearly 36 inches. During the same period last year it was only six.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.—Sir Edward Creasy proceeds to Australia on leave, for the benefit of his health. During his absence Mr. Justice Stewart will officiate.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs returns for Ceylon for the year 1872, just published, show that the total value of imports was Rs. 5,16,95,000, and of exports Rs. 3,13,90,000.

PROFICIENCY IN HINDEE.—Mr. H. F. EVANS, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Hindee, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

THE distribution of prizes, certificates, and diplomas to the students, who passed the examinations of the Punjab University College in April, took place in the Lawrence Hall on Saturday last, Colonel Young, the officiating Commissioner, presiding. The value of the prizes amounted to nearly Rs. 2,000.

DESTRUCTION OF A TEA HOUSE.—The tea house at the well-known tea estate of Doonagiree, Kumaon, was burnt down recently with all its contents, entailing a loss estimated from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Crow, the principal proprietor, in this very heavy loss.

COBRAS.—Escapes from the bite of these venomous reptiles are still brought to our notice. A gentleman in Shoolay, accidentally one day, removed the bedding of his cot, when a large live cobra was seen reposing under the mattrass. Surely in these days, "There is death in the Pot."—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A PROMISING POLICEMAN.—A policeman in Calcutta charged a man last Monday with assaulting him in the execution of his duty. He said he did not see who it was that struck him, but could recognize the prisoner by his voice. He added, in reply to a question from the Magistrate, that he knew the voice of every man in his beat.

A BALL.—The Sinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway *employés* of Phillour gave a ball on Friday last (25th), at the old Kutcherry, Phillour which passed off very successfully, except for a disturbance between the Drum-Major of the Band and one of the guests. The bandsmen joined in the quarrel and struck work for a time, but in about an hour peace was made and dancing was resumed.

BEGGARS IN MADRAS.—The beggar nuisance in Madras is now assuming large proportions. If a carriage stops in the Broadway for a short time, a whole host of beggars are sure to come round it asking for money, and on the Mount Road it is about as bad. In the suburbs the beggars are very numerous, and come into the compounds and howl fearfully till they are either relieved or driven away by main force.

OUTRAGE BY A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE.—On Tuesday last a native girl, named Kantho, of Howrah, was admitted into the General Hospital on account of injuries she had received from her husband, who first tried to break her arm across his knee, and afterwards knocked her down, and then jumped on her so as to break her right leg. The motive for the cruelty is alleged to have been that his food was imperfectly prepared.—*Englishman.*

DALHOUSIE.—There have been some narrow escapes here this year from people going over the khuds, and a few evenings ago a young officer went down a hill side, pony and all, in the dark, falling and rolling nearly 50 feet, yet, strange to say, neither of them were hurt beyond a few bruises. By the way, I believe, this same young gentleman fell over the parapet of the fort at Jullandur some months ago, and escaped with hardly a scratch.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.—A matter of extraordinary importance has been decided by the Small Cause Court of Calcutta. The arguments filled many columns of small print in the newspapers, and the Judges have just delivered separate judgments. There were two questions, *firstly*, whether a bailiff of the court could get in at a certain window, and *secondly*, whether it is lawful for a bailiff to get in by a window. The court held that there was no need to discuss the second question, because the bailiff was too fat a man to get in at the particular window.

A COBRA.—The *Englishman* says—"On Saturday some coolies, while excavating the foundation of a house in Zigzag Lane, suddenly came upon a large cobra, measuring about nine feet, with a couple of young ones. They all ran away, and the owner with some of his servants killed the snake, but not before it had bitten a cow that was grazing near, and which died shortly afterwards." The size of the snake must be exaggerated. We saw a statement in a Madras paper the other day by a doctor who has been a great observer of snakes, that he never saw a cobra exceeding 6 feet in length.

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 671.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of the Firm of Lowe and Wood, Furniture Dealers, of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, for certain improvements in bedsteads, spring mattresses, and other articles for sitting or reclining upon, and in the seats of omnibuses, railway carriages, and other vehicles.

No. 684.—Mr. Joseph Hemingway, Platelayer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, residing at Tannah, Bombay Presidency, and Mr. William Hemingway, Platelayer, residing at Jheenjuck, East Indian Railway, near Cawnpore, for an improved railway chair for permanent-ways.

No. 687.—Mr. Alexander Nicolasevitch Lodigbin, of St. Petersburgh in the Empire of Russia, Gentleman, for improved means and appliances for lighting by electricity.

No. 693.—Mr. Nathan Bardin Hail, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in machines for cleaning cotton.

No. 694.—Mr. Walter Bartlett Chapin, of Wickford, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for operating railway brakes.

No. 703.—Mr. Marcus Rebro, of Old Street, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in mechanism or apparatus to be employed for numbering and printing tickets, cheques, and other similar and like articles progressively and consecutively.

No. 709.—Mr. Thomas Joseph, of Incherbert, Pontipridd, in the County of Glamorgan, Wales, for a new or improved method of cooling mines, and of cooling and ventilating houses, ships, churches, factories, and other structures or places, applicable also for abating heat, smoke, and steam in tunnels and other confined places.

No. 710.—Mr. Stephen Alley, Engineer, of Glasgow, North Britain, for improvements in wheels.

No. 713.—Mr. Albert Jaynor, of Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of automatic Telegraphs to be worked by air, steam, or gas.

No. 714.—Mr. Charles Frederick Hengst, of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, and Mr. John Bell Muschamp, of Kensington, in the Country of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of gas.

FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 377A—G, dated Simla, the 18th July 1873.

Read—

Memorandam Nos. I, II, and III, with accompanying tables prepared in the Public Works Department Office, on forecasts of expenditure on, and returns from, the Railway and Irrigation Works now in hand and previously constructed, embracing both Guaranteed and Loan Works.

Observations.—The expenditure upon Railways and Irrigation Works, as well as the liabilities which have already been incurred, or are likely to be incurred, by the State for the construction of such works, have now and will continue to have an important bearing upon the finances of India.

2. The Governor-General in Council, being desirous, so far as the nature of the case admits, of forming an estimate of the results of the expenditure which has been incurred or is contemplated upon such works, (whether from capital raised through the agency of Guaranteed Companies, or supplied directly by the State from loans or surplus revenue), directed calculations to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the probable results—

1st.—Of the expenditure already incurred upon Guaranteed Railways and upon Irrigation Works;

2ndly.—Of the completion of the Guaranteed Railroads; and

3rdly.—Of an annual expenditure of about three millions sterling upon State Railways, and one and a half millions upon Irrigation Works during the next five years.

3. These calculations are contained in the memoranda and tables now under consideration. They have not been compiled for the purpose of showing the profit or loss upon any particular work, but solely with a view to give the best available materials for forming an opinion whether or no the expenditure already incurred, coupled with that which is contemplated during the next five years, will produce an increased annual charge upon the general revenues.

4. The manner in which the calculations have been made reflects credit upon the officers of the Public Works Department. The estimates of the cost of construction are not in all cases complete, and it is to be expected that some of the original estimates will be exceeded. The precaution has, therefore, been taken of allowing in the forecast larger sums for the probable cost of the works than are shown either in the detailed or rough estimates for the works. The estimates of income have been taken at very moderate amounts; new works are not calculated to produce any considerable return during the period embraced by the forecast; the traffic on the guaranteed railways is expected to give a moderate increase of net revenue, and this expectation does not appear unreasonable, as several hundred miles of new lines will be opened for traffic, and thus a considerable amount of guaranteed capital which has hitherto been employed upon construction will begin to give a return.

5. It is assumed in the calculations that the funds required for State works during the five years included in the forecast will be borrowed at the rate of 4 per cent. Interest on the whole capital expenditure is a part of the actual cost of such works, even though the money be not borrowed but provided from surplus revenue; for were the surplus not so appropriated, debt and the charge upon the revenues for interest might be reduced. At the same time, for the purpose of this estimate, it is to be borne in mind that so far as the expenditure upon these works is provided for (as in the present year) from the revenues without further borrowing, their construction will not cause any addition to the amount of interest now paid from the public revenue.

6. Although the estimates have been framed with great caution, there exist so many disturbing causes which may affect them that the results have been put forward with considerable reserve, and can only be so accepted by the Government.

7. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, so far as reliance can be placed upon the most carefully prepared estimates, no additional annual charge upon the revenues is likely to result from the past and contemplated expenditure upon Railroads and Irrigation Works; and His Excellency in Council considers that the scale of annual expenditure for the next five years upon which these calculations are based, may, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, be accepted as a guide for future operations; and that, in the course of the next five years, an addition of 2,700 miles of Railway, and Irrigation Works calculated to secure from liability to drought 50,000 square miles of country, will probably be provided without any financial difficulty.

8. The works specified in the lists appended to the Memoranda have been selected as being those most likely to be commenced with in the period embraced in the forecast; but their insertion in the lists does not imply that they have received the sanction of Government. The sanction of any particular work will depend upon the consideration of estimates and plans which, in respect to some of the works included in the lists, have not yet been elaborated, and upon the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

9. The margin of annual expenditure which is left unappropriated to works already sanctioned and commenced will permit of the rate of annual expenditure being contracted, if a reduction should be found necessary.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 7th July.

LALL MAHOMED, Peshkhidmut of the Ameer, arrived at Cabul in nine days from Budukshan, with two letters from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkestan, regarding the state of affairs in Oorgunj, copies of which are enclosed.

Copy of a letter lately received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, about the state of affairs in Seistan, is annexed.

Lall Mahomed represented to the Ameer, on the part of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, that he (the Naib) has summoned General Hafiz-oolah Khan, Naib Commander-in-Chief, to Budukshan, that if he undertakes the administration of all departments of the Government he will appoint him the Governor of that province with full authority, and bring Meer Mahomed Shah to Balkh; otherwise, in the event of its being ascertained that the General requires the aid of some other person in the management of this country, he will leave the Meer in Buduk-shan for a short period to assist in the supervision of the Government, and to make the General acquainted with the people, &c. The Ameer has written to him that he can act at his own discretion in this matter.

The Ameer lately received a letter from the Akhoond of Swat, to the effect that he has been informed that many persons in Afghanistan have assumed the Wahabee religion, and that he should punish them according to the Mahomedan law. His Highness has written to him that it does not appear to him that any person has established the Wahabee religion in Afghanistan; that should such have appeared to him to be the case, he should have punished them according to the Mahomedan law; and that if any person has secretly embraced the Wahabee religion, His Highness does not know anything about it.

A Kharotee, resident of Sarraza, in the Katawaz ilaqua, petitioned the Ameer that they pay revenue to the Afghan Government from ancient time; that formerly they never interfered with disputes between the Kharotees and the Suleiman Kheyl, notwithstanding that the former belong to their tribe, but recently they assisted the Kharotees against the Suleiman in consequence of the ruination of the former by the oppression of the latter; and that, consequently, the Suleiman Kheyl, considering them enemies, have collected their forces to attack them. The Ameer wrote to Mazulla Khan, son of Ursulla Khan, Governor of Zurmat and Gardez, to disperse the Suleiman Kheyl, and to send their Mullics to Cabul to remove the dissension existing between them and the Kharotee tribe. It is reported that the people of this tribe have dispersed, but the Mullics hesitate in coming to Cabul.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 17th June 1873, from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan to the Ameer.

To-day I received a letter from Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, to the effect that after Mustowfee Mirza Mahomed Hossian Khan and other officers, the Sumsom-ool-Moolk reached Seistan with 500 sowars and two infantry regiments. The Mirza, as well as Mustafa Khan, Jamshed Khan, and Abbas Khan, Reban, went from Nusrutabad to Meshed to the Shahab-ool-Moolk. The Chiefs of Seistan are not on friendly terms with the Sumsam-ool-Moolk, and the Seistanees are much afraid of him. The contents of the Sirdar's letter are fully confirmed by the letter of Ibrahim Khan, Kuchesnsooree.

POSTING BEES.—Complaints are being made by the postal authorities that the practice of sending bees by post is causing trouble. The *Delhi Gazette* thus describes the mode of posting:—"The cage is a block of wood, in which are three large holes, covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen bee, are placed in each compartment, and are introduced through a hole in the side of the block, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The postmasters and clerks allege that the honey soaks through the paper placed over the holes and daubs other mail matter, and besides, as one postmaster complained, the clerks in his office did not get through examining and studying the contrivance until the bees stung every one of them, and in showing them how it was made, and how to handle it without injury, they stung him too."

THE CAPTURE OF KHIVA.

("*Times*" *Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, JULY 2.

THE following is General Kaufmann's official telegram respecting the capture of Khiva, sent from Tchemkent, June 28:—

"Troops of the Orenburg, Caucasian, and Turkestan military arrondissements having honourably overcome inconceivable difficulties in a march of a thousand versts, and gallantly foiled all attempts of the enemy to prevent their reaching the object of the campaign, victoriously entered Khiva, the capital of the Khanate, on June 10. The Turcoman and Khivese bands resisting their advance were previously scattered in all directions. On June 11, the birthday of the Emperor Peter the Great, the troops offered up prayers for the preservation of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander II., mass being read at the same time for the souls of Peter I. and the soldiers killed in the wars with Khiva. The Khan of Khiva, not waiting for our reply to his offers of surrender, allowed himself to be influenced by the war party, and fled from the town. He is now hiding among the Yomut Turcomans in some unknown locality. The troops of all those detchments are in good health and excellent spirits."

The following article from the *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette* is the first leader published in Russia on the conquest of the Khanate:—

"On the 10th of June, Khiva was occupied by our troops. Only three weeks after the event were we apprised of it—a fact in itself sufficient to indicate the distance the news had to travel. It is true that, to subdue so insignificant a principality is no such grand exploit for an Empire which has defeated many a more potent enemy, and annexed many a State formerly her equal in strength, as for instance, the dominions of Kasan, Astracan, and the Crimean and Golden Hordes. But if the Khivese were too weak to add to our renown, our soldiers deserve commendation for the energy displayed in overcoming the immense obstacles in their way. Looking upon the campaign as a trying march in the desert, it will always make one of the most brilliant pages in the military history of this Empire. Never before has a Russian force performed such a distance under such terrible hardships. Nay, we make bold to say that in all the chronicles of ancient and modern warfare, not excepting even the Abyssinian war, there is no parallel to be found to the Khiva campaign; or that, if there be one, Alexander's march from Greece into the heart of Central Asia can be alone compared to our achievement. But at the time Alexander overran the country of the Amou it was comparatively fertile and civilized, and very different from the sterile waste it has become under its present rulers. It is well known that only 200 years ago Khiva and Bokhara boasted a certain degree of culture, and have only gradually been made by Mongol barbarism and ignorance the inhospitable deserts they are. But, although Alexander found the Asiatic deserts of much more limited extent than we did, although he took a more southerly route along the fertile valleys and oases, his troops repeatedly rebelled against the enterprising leader taking them to such remote and out of the way parts. The Russians, on the contrary, whatever the hardships they had to contend with, steadily threaded their way through the barren steppe, obedient to their Sovereign's will, and determined to punish the savages who had dared to offend the dignity and honour of the Empire. The immediate consequences of our victory are not worth much. There are no treasures to be found in a little oasis which scarcely maintains its scanty population. Not even the cost of war will it be possible to get out of the impoverished natives, who have hardly corn enough to subsist on. But, were we to look only for direct and material advantages, we should not be deserving the name of a great nation. To us, as to all races that have a future before them, the protection of our honour and dignity must be a worthier object than the acquisition of mere pelf. Only States tottering to their fall look for pecuniary results in such a case as the present, and, unmindful of the demands of self-respect, like old and avaricious misers, think of their cash-box rather than their reputation. Russian influence in Central Asia, always great, will be boundless after the reduction of Khiva—that robber's den which, alone of all surrounding principalities, has so long threatened our own frontiers, as well as those of Persia and Bokhara. By restoring the safety of her northern boundary line and returning to her 40,000 of her children, kidnapped by the Khivese, we shall be conferring a greater benefit upon Persia and her Sovereign than any European Power possibly can. It is not quite easy to foretell in what light our victory will be regarded by Europe. One would imagine that, being tolerably well acquainted with the state of our army, Europe must have been prepared for the event. The friends of progress, too, will probably be gratified by what has happened. Even England, whose papers but lately made such a noise about the Khive expedition, will be reluctantly compelled to admit the *fait accompli*, *The Times* having already hypocritically expressed its joy at the result. For the present only M. Vambery, supported by the *Morning Post*, continues his vehement diatribes against our ambitious proceedings, which he insists will shortly prove exceedingly dangerous to English indolence and inactivity. But, whatever people may say or think of it, the immediate result of the campaign will be to convince all Europe and Asia that Russian troops are not only competent to defeat their enemies—that is no new thing—but that they are also able to cope with deserts, and that they can get at an enemy, unimpeded by wildernesses and the worst rigours of an extreme climate."

TRADE WITH CHINA.

A REPORT recently prepared at the British Legation in Pekin shows that between 1864 and 1871 (the former being the date of Mr. Hart's appointment to the Customs) the foreign trade of China increased from 31,590,026*l.* to 45,915,193*l.*—namely, the imports into China from 15,388,073*l.* in 1864 to 23,457,028*l.* in 1871; and the exports from China from 16,201,953*l.* in 1864 to 22,458,165*l.* in 1871. The Customs revenue increased from 2,624,752*l.* in 1864 to 3,738,715*l.* in 1871. Great Britain has the lion's share of the trade. Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Pekin, considers it indisputable that the British trader pays at least three-fourths of the Customs duties; and as these are 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and amounted in 1872 to 3,330,000*l.*, he puts British trade with China in that year as amounting to 56,000,000*l.* sterling. The trade of the United States with China is stated at only 3,629,655*l.* in 1871; but Mr. Malet, Secretary of Legation, states in the report that the progress of their trade with China since 1864 has been relatively greater than Great Britain's and they are likely, eventually, to prove our most formidable competitors. The value of the imports of cotton goods into China has increased from 4,385,180*l.* in 1867 to 6,692,382*l.* in 1871; but the imports of woollen goods delivered in the same period from 2,217,367*l.* to 1,429,765*l.* and of imported metal from 1,213,380*l.* in 1870 to 731,564*l.* in 1871. The value of the silk exports from China in 1871 was 7,552,289*l.*, and of tea 11,870,009*l.* The trade of China with Russia in 1871 is stated at only 506,595*l.*—namely, 133,542*l.*, *viâ* Odessa, 46,753*l.* to the Amoor Provinces, and 326,300*l.* *viâ* Kiachta. Secretary Malet adds a few remarks respecting the trade of China with Russia *viâ* Kiachta, which may be of interest, as showing the value of the trade passing through the only outlet from China in which we have no commercial interest. This trade may be said to date from 1861, and the hopes which were at first entertained of its rapid progress have not been realized, though at first it maintained a steady advance. In 1869 it was valued at 602,417*l.*, since then it has declined to 326,300*l.* in 1871. This diminution is ascribed to cattle disease, which has ravaged Mongolia at frequent intervals, to the incursion of revolutionary hordes, and to the heavy taxes imposed on the Mongolians to maintain the Chinese troops sent to quell insurrection. With a view to avoid these drawbacks, there is a scheme on foot for sending tea to Russia *viâ* the Amoor, which, if carried out, will seriously affect the Kaigal Kiachta carrying trade. [illegible] proposed to ship tea at Tien tsin, and elsewhere, to the mouth of the Amoor to ascend the river as far as Verkhneoudinsk and to send it thence by land to Irkoutsk. It is difficult to foresee whether the plan will be successful, because the route will only be open for six months in the year.—*Times.*

THE LATE MR. THORNTON HUNT.—The funeral of Mr. Hunt took place at Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, and was attended by all the members of his family and many of his nearest friends. Mr. Hunt is buried in the grave which immediately adjoins that of his father. Speaking of the late Mr. Hunt, the *Observer* of yesterday says: "In the case of men whose lives have been devoted exclusively to journalistic pursuits, there is not much that lends itself to public record. The labour of long days and nights which is exercised in the production of newspaper articles can of necessity be known only to the few who are conversant with the inner life of journalism. But for this reason it is all the more fitting that those to whom such labours are known should give the labourer, when the long life work is ended, such passing memorial as is contained in a newspaper notice. Yesterday there was buried at Kensalgreen, by the side of his poet father, one of the most hard-working, kindly, and upright gentlemen who have ever attained eminence in the company of British journalists. Mr. Thornton Hunt had been connected with newspaper work almost from his boyhood. In early life Mr. Hunt was intimate with Shelley and Byron, and with the whole of the remarkable literary circle of which Leigh Hunt was by no means the least distinguished member, and it is much to be regretted that he never embodied in print the recollections of a bygone generation which it was his delight to recall for those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He wrote a novel called the "Foster Brothers," and he edited his father's autobiography; but the real products of a most laborious life are to be found in that most inaccessible of all sources, the files of old newspapers. In many of the political movements of former years Mr. Hunt played a not unimportant though necessarily a little noticed part. It may be said of him with perfect truth, that, throughout a long life, of years are to be counted by intellectual activity, and not by mere number of days, he never wrote a sentence of which he had cause to be ashamed, or uttered a word which could give pain to any human being. He was the most faithful and loyal of friends, and those who knew him will feel that to him might be justly applied the epitaph inscribed upon his father's tomb—

'Write of me as one who loved his fellow men.'"

A CLEARANCE HOUSE FOR LIVERPOOL.

A LARGE and influential meeting of merchants was held in Liverpool yesterday (July 9) to consider the desirability of substituting for the present system of cash payments a system of payment by check, combined with daily clearances. The chair was occupied by Alderman Hall, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was addressed by some of the best known merchants and traders of the port, who pointed out the necessity which existed for a safe and more convenient mode of settlement of liabilities. The present system was condemned as reckless and inconvenient, and the proposed reform was warmly advocated. On the motion of Mr. T. Baring, jun., seconded by Mr. H. W. Gaw, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting deems desirable, and pledges itself to use every effort to bring about at as early a date as possible, the substitution of a system of payment by check combined with the daily clearance or clearances between the local banks, in place of the faulty and inconvenient method of cash payments at present prevailing in Liverpool." It was unanimously agreed that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the several local banks, and that their co-operation be invited in carrying out the desired alteration in the cash payment system. An influential committee was appointed to confer with the local banks and convey to them the resolutions of the meeting and to attend to any detail which might be necessary in bringing the wishes of the meeting to a practical result.—*Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1076 Herman, Shaw—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1400 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.
1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1293 Dunedin, McLaren—Wallace & Co.
618 Galileo, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1424 Woodburn, Hartnell—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1119 Orissa, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

749 Bombay, Davis—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Bellovich—A. C. Gumpert.

NOT FIXED.

1138 Asia, Barclay—B. I. S. N. Co.
819 Baghdad, Bellwood—B. I. S. N. Co.
1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
346 Kurrachee, Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
699 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA AND NARRAKELL.

809 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fez Rabance, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
125 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and